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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1865. NO. 71.

CITY ITEMS.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Silas, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable (he being quite paralyzed with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. S. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Twenty-five Cent Card Photographs, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

Latest from Egypt. Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by P. A. Penney, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Trusses and Shoulder Braces. To get Trusses and Shoulder Braces go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Kenwood Boarding School, For boys. Winter Session begins December 11th. Address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

New Books. All the new books at Pittock's.

Stationery. A good supply at Pittock's.

Elegant, Truthful and Brilliant. Are these 25 cent, Card Photographs taken by Purviance, corner Fifth and Market streets. No work is allowed to leave this establishment unless it is really first-class. Mr. Purviance's experience of over seventeen years, and the employment of none but old and well tried assistants, insure the utmost accuracy and uniformity in results.

Patent Medicines. To get genuine patent medicines cheaper than elsewhere in the city, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Remember McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Country and City Dealers Will find Shawls, Silks, Cloaks, Balmorals and every variety of dry goods at the reduced prices, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

For Great Bargains In Ladies' Furs, go to the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. All the new shapes, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Berthas, of Hudson Bay sable, siberian squirrel, German Fitch, Water Mink; Ladies' Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps. All goods sold at this establishment warranted.

Wholesale Cloak Trade. Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street, are extensive manufacturers of Cloaks, which they sell at all prices to suit the trade.

Soda Ash and Potash. To get the best article of Soda Ash and Potash in the city, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market st.

To get the Genuine King of Pain, at the lowest rates, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Cloak Manufactory. Bates & Bell are engaged extensively in this branch of their business. Their stock is complete at all times with the novelties of the season, their prices are always the lowest figures, much lower than the same class of goods can be purchased for in New York, and as they are thoroughly conversant with the retail business, their stock will be found complete with all saleable goods attabe for the wants of the wholesale trade. 21 Fifth street.

Shawls from one Dollar. We have now in stock full lines of fashionable Shawls, from the Breakfast Shawl at one dollar, to the elegant promenade long style of Shawls. Can be found in one stock, at the lowest cash prices, Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

Fleming, No. 84 Market Street. Has still on hand the finest article of Potash and Soda Ash in the city. Also, the article of Indigo, and for Patent Medicines and Perfumery, he cannot be equalled for variety and cheapness. Remember the place, and purchase at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Twenty-five Cent Card Photographs, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

Carpets—Reducing Stock. We offer everything in our line from a stock unsurpassed at least in this city, at very low rates. W. H. McCallum. 87 Fourth street.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes. To get the purest liquors for medicinal purposes, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Good Advice. Go to South & Ross' 63 Market street, to buy your boots and shoes as you can save money, and get better and neater fitting boots and shoes than at any other house in the city.

White Lead. To get the best White Lead in the city, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

"Weak and Nervous" People Should bear in mind that the best stimulant or tonic they can get is a bottle of pure California wine. All physicians recommend it. Sold at Park & Brill's drug and medicine depot, 77 Federal street, Allegheny.

Twenty-five Cent Card Photographs, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

Perfumery, &c. To get the best and most complete assortment of perfumery, combs, hair brushes and tooth brushes, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Patent Medicines. 5 gross Jayne's Expectorant; 5 gross Strickland's Cough Balsam; 5 gross Strickland's Pile Remedy; 50 cases California wine; 25 cases California brandy; 25 cases California champagne. For sale at Park & Brill's, 77 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

Fashionable Clothing. Business suits, ready made overcoats, from $30 to $45, at No 52 st, Clair street. Wm. Ladley & Co.

Twenty-five Cent Card Photographs, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

Pianos at a Bargain. Splendid Rosewood seven octave Piano, carved legs and pedal, improved iron frame, overstring bass, in use only three months, cost $500, will be sold for $400. Also, one six octave upright Piano, price $100. Charlotte Rhume, 43 Fifth street.

For Picture Frames, And any thing in the line of prints, statues, emblems, &c., go to H. D. Brecht & Bro., No. 128 Smithfield street. The trade can be supplied with all designs of frames and mouldings at this establishment.

Notice.

YOU WILL FIND
At 18½c the same prints as sold formerly at 37½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
At 12½c muslins formerly at 25c, and at 25c formerly 45c, and at 31c same as all formerly at 50c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
In attendance, delaines at 25c, formerly at 37½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
All kinds of dress goods cheap in proportion at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
Flannels at 31½c, and good twilled ditto at 37½c; barred ditto at 62½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
Balmoral skirts for ladies and misses so cheap as to surprise you at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
Blankets at $7 50 per pair, worth $10 00, and at $10 00, the largest size, cheap at $12 00, and at $12 00 the largest and best, as good as can be bought at $16 00, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
Some fifty thousand dollars' worth of silks of all kinds, greatly reduced, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
Cashmere long shawls at nearly one-half former prices; wool long shawls reduced from $13 00 to $10 00, from $10 00 to $8 00, from $9 00 to $6 50, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
Cloaks, of all kinds, very cheap, and that you can have them made to order at greatly reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

YOU WILL FIND
Cloths, cassimeres, satinets, tweeds, mellons, jeans, and all kinds of men's and boys' wear, much less than formerly, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Will find bargains in and plenty of everything in dry goods and notions, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Buying dry goods will save money by examining our stock previous to purchasing. We show our goods freely and give prices cheerfully, and expecting any to purchase unless they find it to be to their interest to do so. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Gold Medal Pianos. Charlotte Rhume, 43 Fifth street, has just received the following pianos from the celebrated factory of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore: One splendid upright piano; one elegant piano, finished the same back as front, richly carved case, carved legs and pedal; two 7 octave pianos with heavy rosewood mouldings on case, carved legs and pedal; one 7octave piano, finished former, plain rosewood case, with carved legs and pedals. Also two 7 octave pianos, plain case, octagon legs and carved pedal. All of the above instruments have the new improved grand scale and full upright action. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine these splendid instruments before purchasing elsewhere, as every style is represented, and every piano can be gratified in its wishes. Also, a large assortment of second hand pianos, in rosewood and walnut cases, from $100 to $300, will be sold for $75 to $150. Also, a large assortment of second hand melodeons, from $50 to $100, will be sold for $25 to $50. Also, a large assortment of second hand organs, from $100 to $300, will be sold for $50 to $150. Also, a large assortment of second hand guitars, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand violins, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand flutes, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand accordeons, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand banjos, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand violincellos, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand double basses, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand drums, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand cornets, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand trombones, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand clarionets, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand flageolets, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand fifes, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand piccolos, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand bassoons, from $10 to $20, will be sold for $5 to $10. Also, a large assortment of second hand oboes

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

THE SMOKE QUESTION.

It is literally true that the many thoughts, talks and experiments directed against our great Pittsburgh annoyance have ended in smoke. In fact, the annoyance increases with the increase of our domestic and our business fires. Never has it been greater than during the present season, for never were our huge manufacturing establishments in more constant and vehement blast.

But that no successful effort has been made to abate the smoke annoyance in our atmosphere, or rather to save the waste of fuel that it demonstrates perpetually before our eyes, is not a good reason for abandoning the attempt and the hope. The possibility of a remedy no one is so weak as to deny. It has been, to some extent, attained. But the main reason why a method of so burning the coal that there will be no smoke has not been generally applied is, that the main reason adduced in favor of it, that is, the saving of fuel, has not been felt to be weighty, because of the cheapness of fuel in this locality. If coal were thirty or even twenty cents a bushel, the imp rtance of saving the large proportion of it now lost would give weight to that argument. We do not recollect, at the moment, the estimate of the proportion lost in smoke, but it is considerable. Smoke from bituminous coal is nothing but a portion of the coal in small particles that is carried off by the chimneys without being burnt, or even ignited. The flakes and the dust that settle every where are just as good coal as when it was shoveled out of the wagon or carted from the pit. All it wants when lying with the rest on the fire is more oxygen to support and complete the combustion. The supply of this is the desideratum.

The man who will effect this will make a fortune quicker than by striking oil. Several methods have been suggested, but the inventors have been Poh-pohed out of their confidence and their fortune by the hereditary believers in smoke as the necessary adjunct of fire. Some judicious and encouraging experiments have been made by at least one enterprising establishment in the city. But are there not others who will direct their attention to the same point? The chances of success are augmented by increasing the number of experiments, in different conditions and under the observation and guidance of different minds. The saving of fuel is already an object. But the saving of fuel is only a single and we may say a small item in the list of benefits. It will save clothing, paint, soap, store goods, women's work, to say nothing of their complexion and their tempers. It would improve the looks of everything in the heavens above us and on the earth around, and in the waters that meander along the streets. Will not some genius set his wit to work to solve the problem, to make himself rich, and to enrol his name among public benefactors, as the man who did in greater work than HERCULES did for the Augean stables—who, without extinguishing the fires of Pittsburgh's industry or comfort, gave it a clear atmosphere and its people clean hands and faces?

OUR LATE VISITORS AT HOME.

The company of English gentlemen who lately made an extensive tour of observation in this country have returned home. The visit was of a different character from that usually made to the United States by foreign travelers. And the visitors were of a different class from many who have traveled in this country. They were wealthy men, of enterprizing habits, seeking opportunity for the profitable investment of capital. Their intercourse was mostly with men of the same class. They traveled with their eyes open to inspect the industrial and financial condition of this country, and with minds open to the suggestions, if there existing in reference to the principal and avowed object of their coming hither. They appear to have been free from the contracted and unfriendly prejudices which we are apt to attribute to Englishmen, and not less free from that stolid reticence which we are apt to ascribe to their absured self-conceit.

These gentlemen, of whom Mr. McHENRY and Sir MORTON PETO were the more prominent, have returned to England. Sir M. PETO hardly waits to reach home before he begins to give utterance to some of his ideas respecting this country. We have no reason to doubt that he is perfectly sincere in his expressions. The wealth, the enterprize, the order, the power, the progress of the country were to him astounding. His admiration expresses itself in language that almost sounds like flattery. He makes one remark which strikes us as full of significancy, viz: that no young man in his country should regard his business education as finished till he had visited the United States. To the extent of its influence, it will tend to increase the personal intercourse of those who may in the two countries have business relations with each other, and so, to maintain a good understanding between them and that mutual respect and esteem which make the relations and intercourse pleasant. And may we not anticipate that, by the intimate mingling of interests and intercourse of influential persons, the feelings and policies of the two countries may be happily affected, to the advantage of both? The matter that clouds their friendship somewhat at the present hour once justly settled, with a better understanding by each of the character and condition of the other and with a just regard to reciprocal rights and duties, the two great nations may advance in amity and prosperity with each other and with the rest of the world.

The visit of these gentlemen may thus be the initiation of a different style of business intercourse, and the internal improvements of the country may receive from it a new impulse which will bring results astounding to ourselves, as those already reached were to Sir M. PETO.

NEW BRANCHES OF MANUFACTURE.

The extensive works of various manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh have one common feature, that is, growth. They all began with individual enterprise; most of them began on a small or modest scale, and they have all expanded and extended till some have reached enormous magnitude. The observation of many years has shown one result almost uniformly. It is this, that whosoever begins a business and industriously pursues it, commences ere long to show, by the enlargement of his works, that he has been successful according to his means. Successive enlargements show usually that the business and profits increased as the facilities and powers for doing it were enlarged.

As this is true of our present manufacturing establishments, we have no reason to believe that the results would be different in new branches of business. It is true, we have a considerable variety already, but there are others which we have not, and which might be prosecuted here as well as in other places. The fashion has run here so strongly on iron, that other branches of manufactures have been in a measure underrated. Nor have our facilities been improved on iron to anything like their full extent. For many years bars and nails were about the only forms that the metal assumed in the hands of our workmen. Stoves are now extensively made. Steel is becoming an important article, and is made in large quantities, and is manufactured into almost every kind of useful articles. Fine and common cutlery is rapidly increasing in amount and improving in quality.

In the manufacture of glass, we have almost all the variety of kinds, and they are not excelled in any other locality. But we have no manufactory of plate glass. For this, therefore, there is an opening, and we believe a good one, in Pittsburgh. This vicinity has extensive tanneries, turning out immense quantities of leather, but we have no large establishments such as exist in other places for the manufacture of shoes. How limited, too, are cloth factories, although we live in the immediate vicinity to one of the largest wool-growing counties in the country, and have direct and speedy communications with the vast wool-producing fields of the West.

But without attempting other specifications, we may say that new branches of manufacture would be remunerative in Pittsburgh those who begin them even with a moderate amount of capital, and prosecute them with the same patience and energy which have been employed and rewarded in the branches now carried on. And while we do not desire to see the present manufacturing establishments monopolize the employment not merely of muscle and handicraft skill, but also of science. The application of science to arts and works was never more successful than it is now. Not only are old processes improved by it, but new ones are discovered. Science and mind offer their aid to facilitate the labors of the hand. Where should the whole subject of metallurgy, for example, be more thoroughly studied than in this city? Where would intelligent experiments better reward the research?

RESTORATION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The President's proclamation restoring the writ of Habeas Corpus is important in itself; but the most important part is that which excepts all the so-called seceded States, including Kentucky and Missouri. The interpretation, it seems to us, is that the President does not deem those States sufficiently restored or "reconstructed" to be worthy of this boon—and we hope we may accept this action as foreshadowing the views of the President, as they will be set forth in his forthcoming Message.

GOLD QUARTZ IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Monongahela *Republican* sends the editor of that paper a specimen of gold quartz, (or of the same material found in the Dunkard wells,) which was discovered in the United States oil well, on Pike Run, Washington county, on Tuesday morning, at a depth of five hundred feet. The vein is said to be large. The well is located on Pike's Run, about two miles from the town of California, Washington county.

ALABAMA UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Messrs. PARSONS and HOUSTON, just chosen by the Legislature of Alabama to represent that State in the United States Senate, are probably rather better than the average crop under reconstruction tillage. But, for the present, at least, they will not take their seats,—so its of no consequence.

The Wine Crops of Germany.

The steep hills which terrace the Rhine, in Germany, are producing the most luxurious crop of grapes that has been grown in many a year. Running back over the broken soil are thousands of acres richly laden with the delicious fruit, from which the renowned Hock, Johannisberger, Steinberger, Marcobrunon, Rudesheimer and Rauntlaher wines are made. There are no better wines than these produced in all Germany. There is a delicate fine fragrance in the Rhine wines, not to be found in the wines of any other country. It is this which makes it find so much favor in Germany, and causes it to be used much more extensively than the French and Spanish wines. The Rhine wines are becoming more in use in England and America every year. But the best wines are not imported into this country; indeed, very few can depend upon what the bottle label indicates. Wine growers in Germany, however, are devoting much time and labor in producing a better article, and as manuring the soil is a special advantage to the wine, they are giving this subject considerable attention. Great pains, too, are being taken in the setting out of the grape shoot, which is generally in April or May.

The soil is first ploughed to the depth of about five feet, and if sandy is filled in with clay. If the lay of the land is somewhat rough and hilly, it is graded down to a gradual slope to the river bank. The vine is then set into the earth about five feet, the hole being made for it with an iron pin resembling our snow-bar. They are then tied with a straw band to a wooden stake about two and a half feet in height, and they are never allowed to grow higher than this stake. Much importance is also attached as to the time of willing on the grape when it commences to ripen, at half past twelve at noon. This is done to learn exactly what shade is cast by the vine at that hour when the rays of the sun comes down almost in a direct line.

The cultivation of the red grape is not anywhere near as extensive as the white. Indeed, there are only a few red wines manufactured of which the only ones of note are the Affenthaler, which comes from the Duchy of Baden, Bodenthal, from the valley of the Ahr river; the Assmannsauer, from near Rudesheim, opposite "Bingen on the Rhine," and the Ingelheim, a little distance above Bingen, on the same side of the river. These red wines are all made from the Burgundy grape, brought from France into Germany, and if we are to credit the statements of respectable wine merchants, are much superior to the best Burgundy. It is claimed that the grape, by its transportation, has become much improved.

The black grape lacks the sweetness of the white, and the table grape (black) has a very thick skin, and is rarely manufactured into wine. The sour wines are extensively sent into the United States, and particularly to California. The produce this year, of all kinds, it is reported, will be large and fully equal to the demand for wines, for which heavy orders have been sent to Germany.

WE infer from the following, which we clip from an article in the New York *Times* of the 30th, that the season there is very different from what it is here: "Last night, for example, was a pitiless wintry night for the homeless and penniless vagrant, and a pitiful one for those who had no lodging but the cell of a station house."

THE FENIAN CHIEF'S DISGUISE.—It now appears that James Stephens, the Irish Fenian Chief, did baffle the English authorities in a bold way, for some time previous to his arrest. The Dublin correspondent of the *Irish American*, says: "He played the gentleman of fortune—the man of large means and expensive tastes. Instead of lodging about the mountains, living in peasants' huts, or sleeping in low lodging houses, he rented a handsome mansion in the neighborhood of the city, he purchased a quantity of splendid furniture for it,—passing all the time as a Mr. Herbert, an old Protestant minister of that name in the South of Ireland—he employed gardeners and a number of workpeople in beautifying the grounds, erecting green-houses, a moss-house, and so forth. Latterly as this work he had purchased about twelve pounds worth of plants for his gardens and shubberies. In every way he acted up to the character of a man of property; and thus, while the police were watching peddlers, tinkers, tramps, and vagrants of every sort, he escaped suspicion until a few days ago. It is stated that the magistrate when applied to for a warrant enabling the police to search the house, refused to give one, but considering, as sufficient, the grounds of suspicion shown by the detectives. But subsequently his hesitancy was removed; he signed the warrant and the police proceed on their mission."

JUDGE CHASE'S DECISION.—In the recent decision of Judge Chase, of the United States supreme Court, concerning the exemptions of foreign bondholders from paying to the United States Government a tax on incomes from investment in bonds in this country, and also in reference to the right of the State of Pennsylvania to deduct the three mill tax levied by this State, that functionary, by expressing a doubt whether a State could levy a tax on a corporation, such as a railroad, which operated in other States, implies that the State of Pennsylvania attempted to do that very thing; whereas, we are assured by the State Treasurer that the amount of such three mill tax is never levied beyond the proportion of the works of the corporation operated within the limits of the Commonwealth; as, for instance, in the case of the Northern Central Railroad, if but two-thirds of the road is in this State, but two-thirds of the tax is levied. We know that this point was raised out of the case decided, still we think it well to correct the inference that might be drawn from the incidental allusion.

SMUGGLING.—The Commissioner of Customs has just received intelligence of the detection and arrest of a party of female smugglers on the Canada frontier, engaged in the whisky traffic. A few days since the revenue detectives on a train coming from Canada had their suspicions aroused by the unusual number of women and babies on board, and noticed that out of thirty-two babies but two evinced the ordinary signs of infantile life.

On arriving at a station on this side the river, where several of the suspicious females left the train, the detectives with characteristic curiosity insisted on holding the "baby" until the lady alighted, and at once discovered that it was uncommonly heavy. An investigation immediately took place, when the "baby" was found to be ingeniously constructed, and so clothed as to exhibit a tiny foot and leg, encased in a pair of shoes and white stockings. The Commissioner of Customs is making every effort to suppress similar smuggling operations along the Northern frontier.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The Northern Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia has received a munificent present. Dr. Egbert, a wealthy citizen of the neighboring county, has given to the institution a fine farm of two hundred acres, and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in money. Dr. Egbert is a citizen who has been blessed "in his basket and in his store." He had been anxious for some time to do good by his beloved kind, and as he is a lost to which, among the many charities before the public, he should make his contribution, he thought of the friendless little ones of whom he had read in the public prints, and inquiry confirmed his impressions that the cause was one of great importance. It is understood that Mr. Watson, of the same county, is to contribute a most liberal sum to the same purpose. Upon the property thus given, the managers will next spring commence building operations; and a home for generations of children yet to come, away from the turmoil and temptations of a great metropolis, will thus be opened.

DEATH OF MRS. GASKELL.—The admirers of the better class of modern fiction will hear with regret of the death of Mrs. Gaskell, the English novelist and biographer. On the 12th instant she was reading to her daughters in her own home, at Alton, England, when she suddenly fell dead. She was about fifty years of age. Mrs. Gaskell during our late war was a firm friend of the North. She had finished her last novel, "Wives and Daughters," which will be published soon by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. To this work she had prefixed the following dedication:

"This book is dedicated to all my American friends, with the truest sympathy of an English woman; and in an especial manner to my friend, Charles Eliot Norton, and to his wife, who, although personally unknown to me, is yet dear to me for his sake."

AMONG the numerous costly monuments which have been erected in the loyal States in memory of our brave heroes, is one recently dedicated in the little village of Hopkinton, Iowa. Hopkinton is one of the thriving towns of the West, and among its other public buildings is the Lenox Collegiate Institute, a school under the patronage of the Presbyterians, and within the walls of which twenty-four of the soldiers by whom this monument is dedicated had received their education. On the tablet inscribed upon it is that of the Rev. Jas. W. Lenox, President of the Institute. The height of the monument is 60 feet, and the cost of the whole, including the foundation, was $5,000. Great credit is due to the students who were far below those in mature years, owing to our superior numbers and wealth, for the energy they displayed in raising the funds.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Philadelphia tobacco dealers have resolved to memorialize Congress to remove the tax from manufactured to raw material, or leaf, as an act of justice to the honest manufacturer, and which will work no injury to the grower. They state that as the tariff on imported segars, valued at fifteen dollars per thousand, or less, is at present from twenty to thirty per cent. less than the duties levied by the Government on the same quality of segars manufactured in this country, thus offering a premium to the foreign, to the detriment of the home manufacturer, therefore, the tariff on imported segars ought to be raised to an amount equal to that paid by the home manufacturers.

The anniversary of Colonel Ball was celebrated with unusual ceremony and splendor on September 16, at Domremy, the village that boasts of her nativity. The people of the surrounding districts crowded from early morning to the famous village, which was beautifully decorated with garlands, flowers and banners. Dressed in the house in which the heroine is supposed to have been born is the central attraction, and Professor Morin, of the college Chappal, the commentator on the Maid of Orleans, addressing the people in front of that house, and bringing to his eloquence the thoughts that will people back to those chivalric days of French history, when an inspired maiden saved her country from perfidious Albion.

According to the last census of France, recently published, it appears that the proportion of persons employed in the textile manufactures (1,770 in 10,000) as well as in metals (124 in 10,000) was lower in 1861 than in 1856 (1,704 and 128 in 10,000 respectively); on the other hand, the proportion of persons employed in building has increased to 1,927, being higher by 71 than it was in 1856. The proportion of persons employed in ministering to the food of the people has increased from 1,396 to 1,512 in 10,000, while that of those employed in making clothing has fallen from 1,808 to 1,755.

The "Worcester," the second vessel of the new line of steamships now successfully running between Baltimore and Liverpool, sailed for the latter port on Wednesday, and carried out a valuable lot of freight, besides several passengers. The "Lamerset" will succeed her on the 15th instant. Work will also be commenced, as soon as possible, upon other vessels of the line, so as to provide for carrying out the original design of the projectors of the enterprize—a semi-monthly line of European steamers.

A body of New York physicians have agreed that the cholera is a communicable and controuble disease; that its cause is not in the atmosphere, save remotely or exceptionally, but by a near approach; that it accompanies human fear and human traffic; that it progresses only at the rate of vessels across the ocean, but never precedes them; that it has considerable clothing and effects; that it never appears in a new locality without communication, and that it may be arrested by an absolute quarantine of short duration.

A magnetic bank lock has been recently invented by a man named Sargeant. It is without key or knob, and only persons in itself one of the mechanical curiosities of the age. It is claimed to be the only one in the world which is perfectly free from "peeling" from the outside. When locks cannot be "peeled" from the outside, it is impossible to pick them.

The Lake Tunnel running out into Lake Michigan, and which is intended to supply the city of Chicago with water, is progressing, and is progressing towards its completion. It is intended out under the Lake a distance of over 5,372 feet, or within 700 feet of a geographical mile, or 26 feet over a statute mile. The work hitherto has been rather slow, owing to the great difficulty of lowering the cylinders through the stiff clay, and the necessity for the greatest care, as the slightest accident might result in a delay of several weeks.

Recent estimates of the yield of cotton for the present season reduce the probable crop to less than a half million bales, while some predict that it will not exceed 300,000 bales.

Much of the cotton that was planted probably never saw half of it has been lost for the want of proper care during its growth, and for the want of hands to pick it after it was grown. Middling has sold in the market on Thursday at 45c.

The colored people of New England are about to hold a convention, at which it is proposed to select two of their number to represent the interests of their race at Washington, the coming winter. There will probably be some opposition to the appointment of such agents.

On the 1st of January, 1866, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will place the steamer Ariel on the line between New Orleans, Havana and Aspinwall. The Ariel has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now a very comfortable vessel. She will connect with the California steamers.

Judge Advocate General Holt has given an opinion, which is promulgated as law, that only those claims arising in loyal States, and presented by loyal persons, for damages arising from occupancy of property by our troops, should be considered now; and that, inasmuch as the question of damages on account of occupancy by our army in rebel States has given rise to serious questions of political importance, that it make it improper for the executive administration to assume to consider the claims without the clearest authority conferred by law, no action will be taken upon them.

During the week ending Wednesday, 6,342 immigrants from Europe arrived in New York, making a total of 18,258 from the first of January to date, against 175,500 for the corresponding season last year.

A verdict of $5,000 against the Second avenue Railroad Company, New York, was rendered in favor of one Schnipzer, who was run over by one of their cars, owing to the negligence of the driver, who was running his horses faster than the legally established rate, six miles an hour. Plaintiff had both legs crushed.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Medical Department for the present fiscal year will be three-fourths less than those of last year, when they amounted to nearly twenty-three millions. The Department has now on hand sufficient supplies to meet the requirements of an army of five hundred thousand men for one year.

A Fortress Monroe letter says: From Mr Segar, who proposes to renew his endeavor for a seat in the coming Congress, I learn that all the successful candidates for Congressional honors in the late election in this State are preparing to leave for Washington. Among some there will be a hitch on the oath question, but it is presumed to have been settled when Stuart tested through the application of Mr. Stuart to be allowed to take his seat without taking the oath. It remains to be seen whether or not the Government will pay the traveling expenses of these gentlemen, or they pay them, or, in other words, whether the application referred to will meet with a favorable response or otherwise.

Prize claims to the amount of $10,000,000 have been adjusted by the Navy Department, and $6,000,000 have been paid to our sailors.

The temporary vault designed to receive the remains of President Lincoln, at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, will be completed shortly. It is located on the summit of the hill immediately in the rear of the old vault, and within the cemetery, and in a few days the casket containing the remains of Mr. Lincoln will be transferred to it, there to remain until the national monument shall be ready to receive the precious dust.

The producers of the Northwest are holding meetings in protest against what they regard as the exorbitant charges for transportation of their crops to market, and also to secure more ample water communication with the tne Atlantic coast. The plan by which they hope to accomplish this object, includes the construction of a Niagara Ship canal, the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal, with the free use of those canals and the St. Lawrence River. Hon. E. B. Washburn addressed the farmers last week at Morris, Ill., and a grand convention is to be held at Bloomington in December.

The Commissioners appointed by the Canadian Government to confer with the Home Government on the question of a new reciprocity treaty and other matters of importance, are about starting on their mission, and will visit this port. Before leaving, they will be desirous of ascertaining more fully the intentions of our Government respecting reciprocity.

The city of Nashville, from the newspaper accounts at hand, seems to be the scene of a good deal of crime. Robberies, assaults, and murders are committed at all hours of the day and night, and the civil authorities appear to be unable to cope with the evil. The military authorities, with the consent of the civil government, have taken the matter in hand, and will make short work of the offenders. Some have been arrested, and the balance will be speedily identified. If convicted their doom is certain. Severe measures are necessary, and a few terrible examples will strike fear into the breasts of the remainder.

Thirty-three millions is estimated as sufficient to maintain the army (as now constituted) for one year. The proceeds of the sales of war material already made will more than cover this amount.

The debt of Mexico is set down in round numbers at $35,000,000.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that the obituary proceeding which will take place in Congress consequent upon the death of the late President will be of a very impressing character. All of the most prominent in both branches will deliver eulogies, and a large edition will be printed.

Thomas J. Clayton and ex-Alderman James McCusker, of Philadelphia, have been held in bail in the sum of $5,000 each, to answer a charge of forgery and conspiracy. The complainant, Eli Everett, alleges that in March last he purchased from the defendants a tract of land of one thousand acres, purporting to be located in Fayette County, West Virginia. The price stipulated for the land was $6,000. Of that amount $4,000 was paid, and the balance, $10,000, was to be paid in two instalments of two and four months each, from the 23d of March. He was told that the land was heavily timbered with eighteen miles of Charlestown, and a brief of title regularly got up was produced. Some of the deeds in the title were represented to have been recorded as far back as 1801. Mr. Everett went to look after the land, and traveled about one hundred and sixty miles before reaching the designated tract. He found a Recorder's office, after considerable trouble, but could not find the location of the land as certified in the brief. Some of the deeds mentioned, and which should have been regularly recorded, had not been recorded until last October, a short time previous to the sale to Mr. Everett. One of the defendants had the deeds conveyed to him and then transferred to Mr. Everett. In the language of the latter, "the title on paper looked well, was first-rate, but was worth nothing when looked after."

GEN. GRANT IN NEW YORK.—The Boston *Traveller* briefly comments on a certain class of fault-finders of Gen. Grant's course during his recent visit to New York, as follows: "If this offense, as has been reported, consisted in nothing worse than taking a ride with Robert Bonner, who is a worthy citizen, a good Presbyterian, and the owner of probably the fastest horses in the world, we think the General may be readily forgiven, especially when we consider that he is and always has been an admirer and judge of good horses, as most military men are. We are told that Father Andrew said to Mr. Overton that it had transpired, but when in the Mediterranean, with the fleet, he was in the habit of coming up, and two or three questions had been put to him concerning the Bible, which puzzling, and the order to the attendant was: "Telegraph Gov. Brownlow to return John Overton's resignation." Was it true? Well, possibly. But to-day Overton is busy about the Attorney General's office, to find out the possibilities of success in making an effort to regain the lost prize.

—President Johnson having heard of the contemplated voyage of Gov. Curtin, has placed the elegant revenue cutter "Hetzel," at his disposal. The vessel reached Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, and will be subject to the orders of the Governor. This appropriate compliment to the official chief Magistrate of our great Commonwealth is in keeping the character of President Johnson, and a graceful recognition of the perfect propriety of the people's public servant who has lost both time and health in serving his country in her hour of peril.

—An English reporter who saw the Princesses Helena and Louise recently unveil a statue of Prince Albert, informs us that "they are much taller and of finer figure every way than the married princesses, and resemble the Queen in all unusual particulars, save that they walk with dignity, yet without *hauteur*."

—Rev. M. Boute, a clergyman of Georgetown, but formerly a chaplain in the army, and a man of unquestioned Union sympathies, as we are informed, is spoken of as eligible, and comes forward endorsed by such men as Judge Chase, Secretary Harlan, Postmaster General Denison, Gen. Grant, and others.

—The *Journal of Commerce* understands that the Hon. James Watson Webb, United States Minister to Brazil, is now on his return home per Europe, and that Wm. W. V. Lidgerwood, Esq., has been appointed United States *Charge d'Affaires ad interim*.

—Adelina Patti has arrived at Florence, Italy, and her reception is thus reported by a correspondent: "Never has the appearance of an artist in this city produced a greater sensation. All throughout the Court of Rome and Venice are for the moment forgotten, and people rush in crowds to the Tagliona Theatre, where the office for tickets was literally besieged. The night after her arrival the choral authorities assembled before the hotel windows and executed a serenade in her honor."

—The author of the "Petroleum V. Nasby" letters, is not Alfred Burnett, the eleventionist, but a young man named D. R. Locke, who is a resident of Finley, Ohio.

—Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who expatriated himself to Europe during the civil war, has returned to Washington.

WHAT MAY BE DONE.—A London letter speaking of the Fenian question, says: "It may be easy to take Canada, though it did not seem so in 1857-8. It may be easy to sell bonds of the Irish Republic. It may not be difficult when two or three other things have been done, to fit out privateers to prey on British commerce; but to wrest Ireland from the grasp of England is quite another affair, and a much more serious one than some people seem to imagine. Here in London, it seems nothing short of madness to attempt, or even propose to attempt it. When some of the leaders suffered the penalty of the first re-union of the Jamaica outbreak, as is probable, the *Times* said "what is the use of talking of legal liabilities, in such a case?" Then and there Fenians are doing in Ireland and America."

A late letter from Charleston states that there had been a session of the convention of the colored people of the State, whose proceedings were marked by a great display of ability and decorum. Their resolutions strongly disavowed any insurrectionary designs, or feelings of enmity toward their former masters, and declared their duty to object to be the improvement and elevation of their race. Over twelve hundred negroes left Charleston on the 20th inst. for their homes, to return to the employment of their former masters on the sea islands, and they were very jovial at the anticipated return to their old homes.

MATILDA HERON, it is said, received for her share, at the New Orleans Varieties lately, for twelve performances, $2,400; for two weeks in Mobile, $1,000, and for one week in Memphis, $1,600. Mr. Thompson, the leader, and the treasurer of the Memphis Theatre, nearly $5,000, for twelve performances.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA.
WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA
PILL AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, flatulency and acidity, coal vomess and loss of appetite, gloom and depression of spirits, pain in the region of the spleen, palpitation of the heart, cough, dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking. For all the above symptoms this great remedy

IS A CERTAIN CURE.

Suffer no longer. Suffer no longer, but let all afflicted with this terrible disease have recourse forthwith to a trial. The genuine article is sold by

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McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

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McBride's King of Pain.
McBride's King of Pain.
McBride's King of Pain.

And all genuine Patent Medicines.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.
And all genuine Patent Medicines,

Sold at
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No. 81 Market street,
No. 81 Market street,

Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
no30-3t

RELICIOUS.

☞ REV. JOSEPH KING will preach to-morrow morning in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny city, to young men. All are invited. dec2-1t

☞ REV. HENRY D. MOORE, Pastor, will preach in the Fourth Country Church, church, Hand street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. At basis—"The Pulpit plan Jailor." dec2

250,000. WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c., worth over One Million Dollars! All to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value! To be paid for until you know what you are to receive! Splendid List of Gifts! Agents to be sold for 81 cents.

50 solid Silver Tea Spoons sets, $75 to $300; 500 Silver Salvers and Urns, $50 to $250; 500 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete, 50 to 100; 150 Rosewood Pianos, $250 to $1,000; 250 Mahogany Musical Box, 24 airs, 50 to 200; 250 Gold Hunting Cases for Ladies and Gents; 500 Solid Enamelled Gold Watches, 50 to 200; 500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches, 50 to 100; 500 Open face Silver Watches, 25 to 50; 500 Ivory Opera Glasses, 25 to 100; 500 Mother of Pearl Lorgnettes, 50 to 100; 500 Silk Barrel Revolvers, 10 to 50; 500 Single and Double Shotguns, 10 to 50; 500 Elegant Oil Paintings, 50 to 100; 250 Marble statues, Busts, &c., 50 to 200; 500 Parian Statuettes, 10 to 50; 5,000 Photo. Albums, all sizes, 5 to 50; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 10 to 30; 5,000 Gold Lockets and Bracelets, 5 to 10; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, 5 to 25; 1,000 Diamond Rings, 100 to 1,000; 7,000 Solitaire and Revolving Brooches, 5 to 10; 2,000 Ear Rings, 5 to 10; 5,000 Chased Coral, Opal and Emerald Sets, 5 to 10; 5,000 Jet, and Lava Eardrops, 4 to 10; 7,000 Coral and Emerald Earrings, 5 to 8; 5,000 California Diamond Pins, 5 to 20; 5,000 Cat, Cluster Diamond Pins, 5 to 10; 3,000 sets Solitaire Bosom and Studs, 5 to 10; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., 3 to 8; 10,000 Lockets, double glass, 3 to 8; 5,000 Lockets for Miniatures, 3 to 10; 6,000 Gold Pencils, Crosses, &c., 3 to 8; 5,000 Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 5,000 chased Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 10,000 shield and Signet Rings, 3 to 10; 5,000 Cameo Rings, 5 to 10; 7,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, 3 to 8; 10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, coral, 5 to 12; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, onyx, 10 to 15; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, lava, 12 to 20; 2,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, mosaic, 25 to 30; 10,000 Gold Pens, with silver holders, 3 to 10; 5,000 Gold Pens, with gold holders, 6 to 12; 3,000 Gold Pens and Holders, Super, 10 to 15; 5,000 Silver Castors and Drinking Cups, 8 to 10; 4,000 Silver Castors and Wine Holders, 15 to 50; 2,000 Silver Pitchers, 20 to 40.

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no uncertainties. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5, with elegant premium; sixty-five for $10, with bonus; one hundred for $15, and handsome present to the getter up of the club.

$20 Agents wanted everywhere, to whom special inducements are offered. Address

PARKINSON & CO., Importers,
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LAMPS—LAMPS.

We invite especial attention to our superb stock of

Chandeliers, Hall and Bracket Lamps,

as well as to the assortment of portable lamps for burning carbon oil. Our stock is unsurpassed and should meet with at least an examination. Shades, Globes and the Trimmings will be found in endless profusion.

W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
84 Market street.

PERSONAL.

—St. George's Episcopal Church, in New York, has a permanent fund of $100,000 for the support of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

—The Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson's congregation in New York—Broadway Tabernacle Church—have granted him leave of absence for one year. They pay his expenses, supply the pulpit, and increase his salary $1000, making it $6000. The vacation commences in the spring.

—During Speaker Colfax's stay in Salt Lake City, he received a formal visit from Brigham Young. While they were sitting together upon the sofa, Brigham asked the following question: Mr. Colfax, what kind of a delegate did Capt. Hooper make for us in Congress? Mr. Colfax replied that Capt. H. was a gentleman, attentive to business, and he thought he had been a good delegate for the Territory. Let it be understood that Capt. Hooper had been appointed by Brigham as a Missionary to Europe, and was making his arrangements to leave. Immediately after Mr. Colfax's reply, Brigham put his arm over Mr. Hooper's shoulder, and asked him, "Captain, how would you like to go to Congress again?" "Very much," said Captain, "if you think me worthy." "Well, that is all right," said Brigham. This was in presence of Messrs. Colfax, Richards, Ross and Bowles, from that moment Capt. Hooper was looked upon as the successor of Judge Kinney, although his name had never been mentioned in that connection before. His election soon after followed, but merely as a matter of form, the voice of Brigham being the voice of God with the people. Judge Kinney, therefore, dodged, and endeavored to get an appropriation of $1,000 for geographical surveys, but the word weight that pulled him down, Brigham wanted to Government surveys of lands the Lord had given to his people.

—The "Brooklyn club," lately organized in Brooklyn, L. I., and formed after the model of the "Athenæum" and "Century," of New York, commenced its social career on Wednesday night last. The military profession was represented by General Gilmore, of Fort Wagner fame; Colonel Pulsifer, and by several others; literature, by George Bancroft, the historian; art, by Regis Gignoux. Among the residents of Brooklyn were Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Vinton, and other clergymen besides. Mr. Stranahan, L. E. Chittan, A. Cooke Hall, Treasurer of the Club, and G. W. Parsons, Vice-President, A. J. S. Bramhall, J. B. McKenzie, Granville T. Jenks, W. B. Leonard, A. B. Baylis, Henry Pulsifer, Philip Benjamin and Colonel Sanford. There were nearly four hundred, in all, present.

—John Overton, a notorious and wealthy rebel in Nashville, Tenn., recently came to Gen. Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, with his petition, in it is hand, and demanded the restoration of his Tennessee property, upon which there is quartered several thousand prosperous freedmen. General Fisk promptly but good naturedly assured Mr. Overton that the request although modest enough, could not be entertained; that a military necessity, harder than the hand of fate, held every acre fast; that five thousand people could not be dispossessed of their rights and homes at a moment's notice, to accommodate one rebel. A vigorous exhibition of the supreme parchment had no persuasive effect, and so Mr. Overton and the Federal Father Andrew went down to talk over matters about it. What Father Andrew said to Mr. Overton has not transpired, but when in the Mediterranean, with the fleet, he was in the habit of coming up, and two or three questions had been put to him concerning the Bible, which puzzling, and the order to the attendant was: "Telegraph Gov. Brownlow to return John Overton's resignation." Was it true? Well, possibly. But to-day Overton is busy about the Attorney General's office, to find out the possibilities of success in making an effort to regain the lost prize.

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The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON

BY REV. HENRY B. MOORE,

Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Pittsburgh.

Delivered Sunday Morning, November 19, 1865.

ACTS: 13, 38. Be it known unto you, therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins.

When Paul and Barnabas were pursuing their first missionary journey through the countries of Asia Minor, they came from Perga, in Pamphylia, the South country bordering on the shores of the Mediterranean, through the low lands and plains of Pamphylia, and over the beautiful table land, and through the wild and flowery mountain passes of Pisidia, about an hundred miles journey, to Antioch. They were not only travelers and strangers, but, evidently, were unknown in Antioch. Foot-sore and weary with travel, dusty and browned with sun and wind, they entered the Jewish Synagogue on the Sabbath day, and wearing the distinguishing badge of the Jews, they mingled with the worshippers, who were composed of Jews and proselytes of the gate, and Romans and native Pisidians. For the reason that they were strangers, they would naturally attract the attention of the worshippers. But aside from the fact of their being strangers, there must have been something about them as men, as worshippers, especially attractive to the people and in the rites of the synagogue, which fixed the gaze of the assembly upon them. Perhaps it was an unwonted sanctity of prosecuted devotional aspect in the lonely travelers and strangers, indicating even to the ordinary eye, the deep flow of religious feeling, and of spiritual life. It may be that a secret key prophetic glow of spiritual inspiration and authority shone in the swarthed countenances of the unknown officers. It may be that a divine unction proceeding from their presence, filled all the synagogue, and strangely and solemnly impressed all the people, and indicated to the rulers of the synagogue the presence of elect and divinely commissioned messengers to bear to the people the words of the promises, and the long waited for consolation of Israel. For to sooner had the Law of the Prophets been read, according to custom—and without waiting for the usual official interpretation of the scriptures which had been read, even than the rulers of the synagogue sent word unto Paul and Barnabas, saying: "Ye men and brethren, if ye have any word of exhortation to the people, say on." Whereupon the Apostle Paul stood up, and beckoning with his hand,—the graceful and emphatic gesture he often used,—he preached to the assembled people a sermon it proved the advent of their Messiah, in the person of Jesus, the crucified Nazarene. The sermon is somewhat like the same strain with that which Stephen preached to the Jews, and which Paul, doubtless, heard as one of the auditors, the man at whose feet were laid the clothes of the men who stoned Stephen. It begins with the bearings of the children of Israel in Egypt, rapidly glances at their history in the wilderness, speaks of their possession, and the dissolution of the land of Canaan, refers to the rule of the Judges until the time of Samuel the Prophet; then to the reign of Saul over them as King, for the space of forty years, and finally to the exaltation of David, as King, to the throne of Israel.

Up to this point, the apostle had kept back from sight, and even from suspicion, his character and mission, as a disciple of the Crucified one, and as a apostle of the New Faith. In short, his address was not only conciliatory, and intended to propitiate the favor and to win the confidence of the people, but an effect was produced beyond mere conciliation, beyond merely securing their favor and confidence. The address he has produced a great effect, and secured great results. His familiarity with the Jewish Scriptures, and with the facts of the Jewish history, the freeness and boldness of his address to them; his earnestness and devotion in rehearsing the history of his fathers; his fervor and warmth of speech and glow of spirit, in referring to David,—whose memory and reign and doings were recorded and cherished in the hearts of the people,—these secured for Paul, more than the attention and confidence of the assembly; by these the apostle secured a right to the hearts of the Jewish worshippers; these attested the sincere accuracy and the utterance of one above all the ranks of common men to Jews, warmer and purer than a Pharisee, greater and truer than a doctor of the law. These impressions were all the more enhanced by the brewed visage, and the rough, worn, dusted vestments of the apostle. Such a casket as that, to contain such jewels! So homely a vessel, to pour forth such wine of Immanuel's land! As he spoke to them, there began to be seen in his countenance the glow of the inspiration; his eye revealed the warmth, the rapture, the insight of the seer; his voice was prophet-like, solemn and shining; his tone and utterance were as of one who had communed with divine authority. The people looked steadfastly upon him, as upon one inspired; they hung upon the lips with astonishment; they were overhung and surrounded with the unction, the spiritual, the heavenly atmosphere which exhaled from his presence; and from their own Scriptures, so reverenced by them, and the most prominent acts of their own history, so familiar to them, seemed to them like a new history, and a new revelation under the inspiration of the lips of the mysterious and already illustrious stranger.

Having commanded this position, and secured their interest, reverence, and astonishment, the Apostle proceeds to say, that, of David's line, God, according to His promise, had raised up a Savior unto Israel. But not without respect to hear. Though, probably, in their reverence for accuracy, they were prepared to hear some revelation, they were not prepared to hear such. Had the Apostle said, that, of David's line, God, according to His promise, has raised up a Savior unto Israel, his voice rings with the announcement that the Messiah has come; the Savior has appeared, is the burden of his message. This, though opposed to their cherished faith—they believing that when the Messiah should come all His people would know it, for He Himself should appear unto them, and gather them all under His own immediate care—yet this they were not prepared to reject, because of the light in which they regarded the Apostle, and because of the confidence and influences in which he held them. Perhaps He has already come, they thought, and here are His messengers to proclaim to us His advent. They looked still, and listened! And when the Apostle said to them, that the Messiah who had come, the Savior who had already appeared, was none other than Jesus of Nazareth, though under ordinary circumstances, and in the lips of an ordinary man, nothing could have been spoken to them more repugnant than this, or more directly calculated to excite all the bigotry, and passion, and cruelty of a Jew, not even this they were not prepared openly to resist, and for the reasons I have already mentioned. They were startled; but they were entranced. Though they were startled, being startled, they clung closer to the Apostle, and listened with deeper interest to where he was; he was with the Apostles in their accustomed place of meeting, and the Apostles came to him, and when Peter rose to address the people, knew who he was, and especially did they know what he was. He was in his capacity of a believer, and a disciple of Jesus, for he shall save His people from their sins. These words had the same spiritual meanings to us that they ever had to us. We have grown familiar with the words, with the doctrine. We are not startled by them. The fact that Jesus, the Son of God came down from Heaven, and suffered and died on the cross for sinners, for the forgiveness of sins must be preached in His name, don't startle us any more. We hear it, but it don't ring in our ears; it we think of it, it don't break our hearts, or any men of the world, sinful and sinning men, listen! Nothing can be more startlingly true to you than this doctrine of the forgiveness of sins, in the name of Jesus. It carries with it to the hearts of men, its truthfulness, logic, and reason and argument, the weight with which men question, and dissect, and resist propositions, offer no resistance to this proposition. Men must and do confess with Paul that—Jesus is the only Savior; I am a helpless sinner; forgiveness of my sins must be through His name! Prejudice, pride, blindness, pride, an evil heart of unbelief,—these resist the efficient and redeeming operations of this truth, while the truth with the authority of it are admitted. Men who all their lives have resisted the faithful and affectionate preaching of this doctrine, have resisted the Holy Spirit pleadings with them to accept with all their hearts Jesus as Lord. Knocking so long; who have resisted all the counsels and entreaties and prayers of their kindred; they nevertheless cling to this doctrine in the last grasp of life, and hang upon it all the hopes they hold most dear; and they have no idea of going out of the world, and of the presence of the Lord of the Lamb of God, without first experiencing the power of the name of Jesus in the forgiveness of their sins. They accept with their understandings all that this doctrine signifies. They know of nothing truer than the power of intercession, of advocacy, of atonement. Nothing is more common to their observation, and to their experience, too, than the spirit which illuminate this principle in every department of life, and in every day and every hour of human existence. Men stand in others places, and in others behalf, and for others benefit. Men bear one another's burdens, and stand for one another's sins. While our selfishness would do otherwise often, yet Providence, in the conditions of things, has ordained that it shall be so, it must be so. We find ourselves illustrating this principle, and we can't help ourselves, and wouldn't if we could. And when another who loves us, sacrifices himself in our behalf, stands for us in our place, and bears our weakness, our calamity, our shame, our reproach, we know what it is to be benefitted thereby; we know what it is to be forgiven, to name his name, to reverence his goodness, to feel the springs of gratitude rising and swelling in our hearts toward him; every little thereafter becomes a monument of his goodness and sacrifice in our behalf. Now, transfer all this, and infinitely beyond all this, if you could conceive it, to Jesus, the Daysman, the purely precious one of unutterable love, loving men, giving His blood and lifefor them, bearing their sins in His own body on the accursed tree; interceding for them before the throne of His Father—the only Saviour, the only name under heaven given among men, whereby we can be saved. Look to Him, think of Him, O men! and does it not seem to you the most marked and unaccountable and desperate ingratitude to reject Him, to turn away from His name, from His grace? No other name but His, and His name, though believed in and hoped in, practically rejected! No other friend at the court of heaven but Jesus, and He always interceding in our behalf, and Himself, and His blood, and His intercession practically slighted and resisted, and that, too, by the very men who believe in Him as the only Savior; who hope and expect before they die—before they die—to avail themselves of the blessed advantages of His atoning sacrifice and redeeming name. Is this so, men and brethren? Is this the testimony against us recorded by our past lives? Is this the witness the recording angel writes down? Is this the ground and the substance of the tender, the tearful, the heart breaking reproof with which the bleeding Savior stands before you to-day, and pleads with you as if your acceptance of Him were a kindness done to Him? O! it is worth thinking about! Look to Jesus, listen to Him, accept now the great salvation in the forgiveness of your sins; and hereafter you shall see Him, through whose name they are saved, and His own hand will place on your head the crown of everlasting life.

Young men! to you we appeal! Strange and mysterious though all this may appear to your bright eyes of life and hope, yet how real and substantial! As your minds take note of these things, Religion *must* appear to you as the great business and concern of the hour. To you, the Bible must be more than a book, and Religion more than an idea. And when you unite with us in the song of praise, and mingle in the prayer and worship of the sanctuary, you must realize that there are meanings and depths in the services, which cannot be comprehended, which you cannot fathom. And how you do long, sometimes, to have the share, the charm, the enchantment of the world! How you sigh and long! and the veil which separates you from this spiritual realm withdrawn, that you might know and taste the joys of which others speak, and be inspired with the hopes which bear them up. O! that I were a christian! is often the longing prayer of your hearts. This Sabbath day, burdened with the sighs of many a weary, disappointed soul, longing for something more and better than this world can give. And God in Heaven hears your sighs and your prayers, and with compassion He waits to be gracious to you. come, let us go to the cross together! Let us go to the mercy-seat together! Come!

"Just as I am, without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bid'st me come to Thee,
O! Lamb of God, I come."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Second night of the engagement of the premier dansouse SIGNORITA JOVETA assisted by the Danish Master de Rollet, Prof. Geo. W. Smith, who will appear in the Double Dance of "Ulselle," and "Ballet de Cadiz."
A great drama of the day, entitled the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, will be presented the seven acts and six scenes.
Act 1st—The Prologue.
Act 2d—Home of the Barbers.
Act 3d—Union Square.
Act 4th—The Five Points.
Act 5th—The Fire.
Act 6th—The Dead Man's Heirs.
Between the acts and after the play, the premier dansouse Signorita Joveta and Prof. G. W. Smith, will execute their beautiful dances.

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM.
64 Fifth street.
(Under the Opera House.)
Living Wild Animals,
Newly Invented Cosmoramas,
Tropical Birds,
Statuary, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
GEORGE THOMPSON,
WILL LECTURE IN
Lafayette Hall,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5th.
SUBJECT:
"NOW AND THEN."
Single tickets 50 cents; secured Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Library Rooms Monday, December 4th, commencing at 10 o'clock.
THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr., WM. B. EDWARDS,
R. C. ALBREE, CHAS. L. CALDWELL,
JAS. J. DONNELL, O. McCLINTOCK,
dec1-4 Lecture Committee.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Payment by the year the principal terms. To the city and boroughs a reduction case of the same. jy25-1y

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.
OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
nc27-3m Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$250,000
WORKING FUND.....25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....1 00
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RIDDLE,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING.
H. W. RITCHIE.
jy6-1y

TENANT FARM OIL COMPANY,
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on GENERAL FORK CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.
Capital Stock.....$150,000
Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....$1 00
OFFICERS:
President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
Frank Snyder, | James Graham,
G. G. Welch, | Stephen Lawson
H. W. Ritchie.
au30-1y

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,
oc8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL,
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public may be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. [se6-3m

CARPETS.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
DIRECT IMPORTERS,
Are receiving by next steamer from Liverpool, a choice lot of
ENGLISH CARPETS,
Suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Offices, Churches, Halls, &c., selected expressly for Pittsburgh retail trade, and offered
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 ENGLISH TAPESTRY, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, including many styles never before offered in this country.
71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Lyon's Building next to the U. S. Custom House.
☞ Salesroom, Second Story. no14

CARPETS.
The largest and most varied assortment in this city at less than Eastern prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

DRUGGETS.
And Felts, by the yard, in all widths. Two hundred Drugget and Felt Squares, for the under covering of Carpets, in every variety of colors, pattern and size.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

OIL CLOTHS
From three-quarters to six yards wide. N. B. A very large stock of extra quality Oil Cloth Remnants suitable for stove and hearth pieces, sold at cost prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
no22 23 Fifth street.

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street above Chesnut west side,
dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
no6 52 Smithfield St. fourth door from Virgin Alley

S. W. KIEFER.....WM. HUMMEL
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER & HUMMEL,
(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.,)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES, SKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE RICKETTS.
Grand double performance, great treat for ladies and children.
Saturday afternoon and evening, December 2d. Afternoon performance to commence with the beautiful three-act drama entitled
DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Dance, Little Lizzie. Medley Dance, Kitty Bloomer Comic Song, S. G. Merritt. Sailor's Hornpipe Master Eddy.
Evening's performance to commence with the new London sensation play entitled the
ROVER'S BRIDE; or, THE PIRATES WEDDING.
Dance by Little Lizzie. Sailor's Hornpipe, Master Eddy. To conclude with the beautiful Trescaet drama of "DOT; or the Cricket on the Hearth."
Monday, BLANCHE DE BAR will appear.

ANNIVERSARY
Freedmen's Aid Commission.
The Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Pennsylvania, &c., will hold its Anniversary, in
LAFAYETTE HALL,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 2d, at 7 o'clock.
The public are invited.
SPEAKERS:
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.
Hon. JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore.
Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON.
Rev. J. R. SHIPHERD, Washington, D. C., Secy.
C. G. HUSSEY, President.

PROF. COWPER'S
Dancing Academy,
WILKINS' HALL, FOURTH STREET, near Smithfield. Open for the reception of pupils, CLASS A, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. New classes now forming for beginners. Ladies' class at 2 o'clock. Masters and Misses' class at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's class at 7 in the evening. A new class for the German forms commences.
Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société synthagmatique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théatre Imperial de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.
N.B.—The hall floor has been neatly waxed, and when dancing parties are to be formed on evening, parties Prof. Cowper can be seen daily at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE. no15-6

MASONIC HALL.
FAREWELL TOUR OF
CHANG AND ENG,
The Original and Far Famed
SIAMESE TWINS, AND THEIR CHILDREN,
Also, the Wonderful Wild
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Positively Four Days Only,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.
Two Grand Levees each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.
Thanksgiving Day, three exhibitions. Doors open from 10 to 12 A. M.; from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
no23-10d

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no15-3m

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Pittsburgh; David Downs & Co., Peoria; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

MADISON STRATTON..... THOS. G. POINTER
HAMILTON J. CLINY..... R. ROY
STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Whisky, Pork, Lard, Dried Fruit, Fig Iron, and Produce generally.
Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.
Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Lyon, Shorrick & Co., Barnes, Dalzell & Sons, Jones & Laughlins, Zug & Co., Kissing, Bailey & Co., Painter, Sons & Co., Shoenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co., Nipple & Co., Graff & Reiter, David Crawford, Esq., Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. no8-2m

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DOVALE & CO., New York.
R. M. KENNEDY & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., WISE & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
oc28-3m

JOHN S. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND FACTOR IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
98 Water and 152 First streets,
PITTSBURGH.
51 Broad street, New York.
oc28

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX
WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office, DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-3mood

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors ☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. 3m4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
jy18-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 853 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block.)
PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oc2-3m

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh's Nail Mills.
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
I. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & BUCKSTON, "
GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

LATE TRADE.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.
Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods and Notions
All of which have been bought since the decline, for CASH.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOS.
COBURGS.
THIBET CLOTHS.
DELAINES.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
ALPACAS.
POPLINS.
BROCADES.
SILK LUSTRES.
WOOL DELAINES.
CASSIMERES.
ALSO,
SHAWLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' CLOTHS. FRENCH CLOTHS.
OVERCOATINGS. BELGIAN Do.
AMERICAN CLOTHS.
PLAID FLANNELS in great variety.
SHIRTING " " "
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.
CORSET JEANS.
PAPER CAMBRICS
BLANKETS,
GREY AND WHITE.
HOODS.
NUBIAS.
SCARFS.
UNDERSHIRTS
And DRAWERS.
An examination of our stock will satisfy the closest buyer that we can and will meet the emergency.
no23-tf WILSON, CARR & CO.

J. M. KELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS
In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
FLANNELS,
Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:
FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
BATTING AND BAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se1-3m-MWaF

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
GREAT BARGAINS AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
oc28

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. se27

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se26 PITTSBURGH

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.
Pier 42 North River, (foot of Canal st.,) New York.
607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
STEAMERS SAIL
On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.
At 3 P. M., or at such other hour as may be designated from time to time.
Connecting at Panama with the Company's steamers for Acapulco, San Blas, Manzanilla, Mazatlan, La Paz, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, Humboldt Bay, Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
Through tickets to Japan, China, Australia, Central America, South America, Europe, and all parts of the world, can be had at the office of the Company.
Passage, including subsistence, to San Francisco, $250 gold.
Passage, including subsistence, to Victoria, $275 gold.
Passage, including subsistence, to Portland, Oregon, $250 gold.
Medical attendance and medicines free.
Cabin passengers are allowed one hundred pounds of baggage, and steerage passengers fifty pounds, free of charge.
Extra baggage will be taken at reasonable rates.
Specie, bullion, treasure, and packages containing the same, will not be taken by the steamers.
Freight will be received on days previous to sailing.
Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight, these, with our frank attached, may be procurred at any of our offices.
Foreign and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California coin bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable at any of the principal cities of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
oc28 Agents.

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET.
PITTSBURGH.
oct6-6m

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,
For sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.

DRY GOODS.

LATE TRADE.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.
Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods and Notions
All of which have been bought since the decline, for CASH.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOS.
COBURGS.
THIBET CLOTHS.
DELAINES.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
ALPACAS.
POPLINS.
BROCADES.
SILK LUSTRES.
WOOL DELAINES.
CASSIMERES.
ALSO,
SHAWLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' CLOTHS. FRENCH CLOTHS.
OVERCOATINGS. BELGIAN Do.
AMERICAN CLOTHS.
PLAID FLANNELS in great variety.
SHIRTING " " "
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.
CORSET JEANS.
PAPER CAMBRICS
BLANKETS,
GREY AND WHITE.
HOODS.
NUBIAS.
SCARFS.
UNDERSHIRTS
And DRAWERS.
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In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
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Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:
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BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
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A full line; also,
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WOOLEN YARNS,
BATTING AND BAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se1-3m-MWaF

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Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
GREAT BARGAINS AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
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JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. se27

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se26 PITTSBURGH

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.
Pier 42 North River, (foot of Canal st.,) New York.
607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
STEAMERS SAIL
On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.
At 3 P. M., or at such other hour as may be designated from time to time.
Connecting at Panama with the Company's steamers for Acapulco, San Blas, Manzanilla, Mazatlan, La Paz, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, Humboldt Bay, Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
Through tickets to Japan, China, Australia, Central America, South America, Europe, and all parts of the world, can be had at the office of the Company.
Passage, including subsistence, to San Francisco, $250 gold.
Passage, including subsistence, to Victoria, $275 gold.
Passage, including subsistence, to Portland, Oregon, $250 gold.
Medical attendance and medicines free.
Cabin passengers are allowed one hundred pounds of baggage, and steerage passengers fifty pounds, free of charge.
Extra baggage will be taken at reasonable rates.
Specie, bullion, treasure, and packages containing the same, will not be taken by the steamers.
Freight will be received on days previous to sailing.
Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight, these, with our frank attached, may be procurred at any of our offices.
Foreign and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California coin bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable at any of the principal cities of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California and Nevada Mining and other

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Charles Hall of the Ninth ward, made an information yesterday, before Alderman Strain, against Henry Robinson, charging him with assaulting and battering him; defendant was arrested and held in $300 bail to answer the charge at Court.

SOAP.—Messrs. R. C. & J. H. Sawyer have on hand at their establishment, on Wood street, one of the largest and finest assortments of all kinds and varieties of soaps they have ever presented to the public. Merchants and household keepers wishing to replenish their stock of this indispensable article should call at this well known establishment.

"NOW AND THEN."—George Thompson, Esq., the distinguished English Commoner, will deliver the next lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on Tuesday evening, at Lafayette Hall. His lecture, the subject being "Now and Then," will principally relate to personal recollections of his first visit to this country, thirty years ago, contrasted with his present visit to and sojourn in the States. It will be replete with interest.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city, for the week ending November 25th, at fifteen—nine adults and five children. The deaths were from the following causes: Consumption, two; acute gastritis, one; teeth, two; phthisis, one; hæmatemisis, one; typhoid fever, one; disease of the intussusception of bowels, one; diphtheria, one; convulsions, one; not given, two; meningitis, one.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—A day or two ago, a young man named Harry Woods was arrested by the Mayor's police, on a charge of assault and battery. Subsequently it was ascertained that Ward was a deserter from the Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, when Provost Marshal Foster took charge of him and lodged him in jail, where he will remain until sent to his regiment.

ANOTHER SWINDLING OPERATION.—One of our citizens received a letter a day or two ago, from Lyman B. Hall, of Vernon, Conn., informing him that he had drawn a prize of $20 in the "National Protective Union," which would be forwarded to him upon the receipt of twenty dollars. The letter also contained the "Official Catalogue of the Fifth Monthly Distribution of Prizes," together with the card of "Davis & Howard, Managers for the Union." The names of Hon. James H. Colfax, Norwich, Conn., and N. H. Hawe, Esq., Postmaster, Washington, D. C., are given as reference. The swindle was too apparent, however, and Lyman will not receive the twenty dollars.

The Coulterville Homicide—Case.

Yesterday morning, upon the convening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., proceeded with his address to the jury, which he had commenced on the previous evening. He was followed by Marshal Swartzwelder and Thomas Howard, Esqs., for the defense, when John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., acting District Attorney, summed up the case for the Commonwealth. The speeches of the counsel on both sides were able and eloquent. Judge Sterrit delivered the charge to the jury. He reviewed the facts which had been adduced by the testimony in the case, commenting thereon, and laid down the law of murder, in its various degrees, similarly to the charge in the case of Marschall and Overkirk. The charge was impartial.

The jury retired at half-past three o'clock, and the court remained open for their return. At that hour the jury sent down word that they had not agreed upon a verdict, when the Court was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

A Bold Robbery.

Capt. E. F. Pratt, a well-known citizen, and a soldier of 1812, the other day was knocked insensible, and while in that condition robbed of a highly prized relic, which he had carried about his person ever since and before he entered the army in 1812. On his recovery to consciousness, and learning what had been done, his manly reproof brought the robber to a sense of his condition, and the little value of the memento to any other than the owner, caused its immediate restoration; but the captain refuses to prosecute the offender, since his health is in no way impaired, but rather improved, from the stimulation induced by this occurrence, and as it has had a pleasant termination, he presume no trouble will be taken to find or expose the name and giving the circumstances more explicitly. The captain's family had been suffering for some days with an aching tooth, and hearing of Dr. Sill's fame for extracting the without pain, he called to the rooms, without a guard, to the Doctor's well-known establishment, on Penn street, not thinking it a place where daily robberies were committed; but, like many others suffering from the same malady, went in, and while under the exhilarating inhalent, or nitrous oxide, the long and cherished prize referred to was extracted and returned to his pocket instead of his mouth. The Captain was pleased to find that an old soldier had not been put to the extreme military punishment for being caught napping while on guard duty.

Dr. James Hunter on Sore Throat and Diptheria.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

SIR—In my last letter I pointed out the nature of colds, catarrh, and ozena, and explained how these affections gradually lay the foundation of consumption. In the present letter let us pass from the consideration of affections of the nose to those of the throat.

"Sore throat" is a familiar term used to designate all affections of the fauces, without discrimination. The fauces or throat is that cavity above and behind the roof of the tongue which is seen on directing the patient to open wide his mouth. It comprises the whole space from the posterior nares down to the entrance into the windpipe. The parts liable to disease, are: First, the mucus membrane and the follicles, or little glands which in health secrete the lubricating mucus; second, the uvula, or pendulous part, which hangs down in the low organ, the palate; and third, the tonsils, which are liable to inflammation, ulceration, and chronic enlargement.

The most common form of throat affection is what is known as granular sore throat. It is called granular because little points of inflammations are seen scattered over the surface of the mucus membrane. These little elevations are caused by the enlargement of the follicles of the mucus follicles. Most persons are liable to frequent slight attacks of simple sore throat from taking cold. These occur, perhaps, two or three times a year, but appear to do no sort of without injury to health. After a time, however, the patient becomes conscious of a constant irritation producing a desire to clear the throat several times in the course of the day. He does not notice this himself; but it is, nevertheless, observed by his friends. Some months later this disposition is found to have increased, and to be attended with an occasional desire to swallow, the patient to use his own phrase) feeling something sticking in the throat. On looking into the throat, under these circumstances, the granulations before mentioned will be found enabling the mucus membrane, and causing it to appear rough and uneven. Sometimes they exist in irregular shaped patches, and each one is distinct. When all these morbid mucus follicles within the larynx seem become affected, and then we have added to the other symptoms a tickling cough, a frequent clearing or reading aloud, with frequent efforts to clear the throat by swallowing. Which a thick, slimy, colored mucus is forced up, with considerable difficulty.

In the treatment of granular sore throat, the same course should be pursued as that prescribed for catarrh. Granular sore throat is purely a local affection, and can only be cured by a local treatment. I use the catarrh syringe once daily, and the small fumigating bath, described in my last letter, morning and evening. When the larynx is also affected, the inhaling instrument and warm astringent inhalations are used morning and evening, and the fumigations only once a day. These means can all be used by the patient at his own house, when it is inconvenient for him to call at the office.

Some years ago it became fashionable to treat this affection by painting the throat with a strong solution of nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic, with a probang and sponge. These applications occasion great suffering to the patient, and burn and disorganize the mucus membra e, without accomplishing a tenth part of the good attained by milder means. When the larynx has become affected, it is both cruel and dangerous to force into the delicate organ of the voice, designed by nature for the reception of air, strong, irritating fluid caustic. Fully one-half of the consumptive patients whose cases have come under my care, had been previously treated for disease of the throat by silver nitrate of silver upon a probang, and, to assure me, without any permanent benefit. Indeed, many of these patients owe their miserable existence to the practice of burning the throat, and thus destroying the mucus membrane, and aggravate the local disease. The more cases I have ignorantly tortured, the greater will be the final mortality from consumption.

DIPTHERIA.—This fatal affection of the throat, which is now prevailing to an alarming extent over the whole civilized world, is generally believed to be a new disease; yet, from the earliest times, physicians have described under the names "malignant sore throat," "putrid sore throat," a violent and very fatal form of ulceration, closely resembling the disease now known under the name of diptheria. It is frequently are called cases of simple sore throat, that this malady recruits its fatal ranks. The essential characteristic of diptheria is the rapid and destructive ulceration of the tonsils soft palate, uvula, and mucus lining of the fauces which takes place. It sets in with a slight sore throat, but in the short space of a few hours, on looking into the throat, we discover one or more white points of ulceration. As Violent cases, these points, which were scarcely perceptible when first discovered, a few hours later will be found to have increased to the size of a ten cent piece, and to have changed in color to a dirty putrid brown.

When once contracted, diptheria is communicable through the breath and air from the person affected to those in health. The specific poison on which the disease depends is carried into the blood by the respiration of the poisoned air. The strong and weak are equally exposed to it, but it is only those whose bodily vigor has been reduced by the previous irritation of the throat, or other causes, that fall victims to it.

Such being the origin and cause of diptheria, it follows that the treatment must be both local and constitutional to effect its cure. It must be both local to act upon the throat and stay the destructive ulceration, and constitutional to act upon the blood, and neutralize the poison it contains. The only antidote yet discovered is per-oxide of nitrogen, a gas which is administered by inhalation. In treating this disease I direct the patient to inhale this gas for fifteen minutes. After the lapse of an hour I repeat the peroxide inhalation, and follow it by one or chlorine vapor. Two or three applications are sufficient to arrest the disease, and restore the blood to its purity. The peroxide deprives the blood of its impurity, and the antiseptic properties of the chlorine arrests the spreading of the mucus membrane, I at the same time shower the throat with a fine spray with a strong solution of chlorinated soda. Treated in this way, diptheria, which is dreaded as a modern scourge, is stripped of all its terrors and becomes a harmless and tractable disease.

My next letter will be on chronic bronchitis.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,

No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

NOTE.—The writer of the above letter has opened an office in Pittsburgh, at the above address, where he can be consulted personally, or by letter, on all affections of the throat, lungs and heart, to the treatment of which his practice is exclusively confined.

H. L. YOUNG,

Architect and Superintendent,

Office 126 Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH.

Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made &c. &c. nov28-1m

POTATOES.

500 bbls choice York State Peach Blow Potatoes, for sale by J. D. MANFIELD.

Jy. received and for sale by J. D. MANFIELD.

141 and 143 First street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Boots Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 1, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s 1881	105 00	
United States 5-20s	100 00	
United States 7-30s, old	97 00	
United States 7-30s, new	96 00	
United States Certificates	96 00	
Gold	1 41½	
Allegheny County 6s	72 00	
Pittsburgh 6s	86 75	
Allegheny City 6s		97 50
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7s	79 00	101 50
Connellsville Railroad 7s		94 00
Western Insurance		53 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6 00	
Connellsville R. R.	9 25	
Connellsville Railroad stock, int.	9 50	
North National Bank		120 00
People's National Bank		105 00
Columbia Oil Co. Scrip	25 00	
Coal Shaft Mining Co.		1 25
Pittsburgh Petroleum Co.		20
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		1 00
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run		1 05
Horsecreek		1 00

Gold opened in New York at 1s.

FRIDAY, December 1—P. M.

The decline in Government securities depresses the markets generally, and until the future financial policy of the Treasury Department is more definitely understood we can see no lack of more firmness in them. There is such an incertitude existing among the business classes as to restrain enterprizes that would keep up an active trade. Business is narrowing down to current demands, speculative movements by parties who would venture boldly on the future are not entertained. It is prudent and wise for every man of business to keep his affairs within the range of his control, and not at the mercy of uncertainties, but to the apprehensive of some terrible disasters being adopted that will interfere with the growing prosperity of the country or stifle the energies of our people is too absurd to be mentioned.

The local stock market was devoid of transactions to day. County and municipal securities have undergone no change in prices since the last sales. Insurance and bank stocks are firm at last quotations. The cheap railroad stocks are held for higher rates than offered for them. Oil shares are dull; Columbia $25 bid for it and $26 asked. In the cheaper class, there have not of late been sufficient transactions in them to establish any quotable rates.

In the local money market there is less activity and abatement in the demand. The rates for loans are not materially changed, as there is much caution and tendency among lenders, which indicate an indifference about discounting at all at the present time.

As a large amount of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company is held in and around this city, stockholders will no doubt be glad to learn, officially, something of its condition, financially and otherwise. At a meeting of the Company at Rochester last week, a report was anomitted, embodying the following as among other facts:

The capital stock is $21,255,100. Bonds outstanding, $ 388,500. Temporary loan for construction, $362,451. Due Railroad Companies, $8,326.

The assets are for telegraph wire, &c., $21,040,076; productive stock in other companies, $2,442,240; real estate, $70,000; due from railroads, $12,826; due from telegraph companies, $18,816; due from other sources, about $80,000; cash, $65,000.

The bonds were issued to purchase a majority of the stock of the Gold and Stock Company, and other telegraph companies are valuable investments, paying dividends.

The company has about 44,000 miles of wire in use, mostly galvanized and in good condition. Number of offices, 2,250.

Receipts from May 1, 1865, to October 1, 1865, $3,590,-557; surplus balance, $877,431. Dividends paid on bonds, $347,500; proceeds of temporary loan for construction, $362,451. Total, $477,100.

Working expenses in the same time, $1,313,125; tax on $18,179; dividends, $700,000; interest on May coupons, $67,857; construction, $780,000; Railroad bonds due, $206,138.

The increased earnings of the first nine months of 1865 were $878,113 over the same period of 1864.

The net profits for the year are $1,400,000.

To meet the bonds maturing for the purchase of the Atlantic line, $1,000 was deemed best to issue preferred stock. Another line was purchased in California, and this is to be put up and paid for in the same manner. For this purpose $3,000,000 of such stock will be issued, and so much as is not converted by the bondholders will be offered to stockholders at par. The preferred stock is guaranteed for eight per cent.

An old banker makes the following judicious remarks on the subject of the redemption of mutilated bank notes:

"Ask nothing of a bank but what is clearly right and take nothing less. If your note is not redeemed, protest it, and sue the bank. Any capitalist may sell the question liberally on the public's side. You may ask an additional basis in any court and any judge or justice of the peace where you can sue for any other debt or claim.

"If your mutilated note is sufficiently perfect to leave no doubt of its having been issued by the bank and the institution be of acknowledged repute, and that the missing part was the result of accident or ordinary wear and tear, then put your demand for payment in good."

—Judge Thompson it appears by a late report in a Philadelphia paper, does not approve of the practice of brokers in selling stock according to usages of 'Change. He says a paper purporting to be a sale of stock, with "buyer ten" upon it, is a mere gaming transaction, and that personal property passes by delivery.

—For-dollar bills, altered from ones, on the National Bank of Chicago, are reported to have made their appearance, and are well executed. It is said they require close examination to detect them.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, December 2, 1865.

BUSINESS—The market was not very active; dealers continue to purchase sparingly—merely sufficient to meet their immediate want. Prices were unsubstantially unchanged. The supply of the leading articles on hand was sufficient for present purposes. Before sales to any extent could be effected liberal concessions would have to be made. Holders don't view it in this light, and are disposed to hold out for prices. The weather is again clear; we had a fine rain on Thursday evening; unfortunately it did not hold out, hence we will not see much rise in river movement. The following are the rates, subject to the alterations we have noted:

WINDOW GLASS—SINGLE STRENGTH—SECOND QUALITY—TWO BRANDS VERNONVILLE OR BOSTON.

Price per box of 50 feet.

6 by 10	$3 40
9 by 12 and 10 by 12	4 70
9 by 14 to 10 by 14	6 10
10 by 15 and 11 by 15	6 90

M'CULLY'S BRAND—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6 by 8	$5 40
8 by 10	6 75
9 by 12 to 9 by 11	6 10
9 by 12 to 10 by 12	6 10
9 by 13 to 9 by 15	6 50
9 by 14 to 10 by 14	6 50
9 by 15 to 9 by 15	6 85
9 by 15 to 10 by 15	6 85
9 by 16 to 10 by 16	6 85
9 by 17 to 10 by 17	6 85
11 by 15 to 12 by 14	6 85
9 by 17 to 10 by 16	6 85
9 by 18 to 10 by 18	6 85
11 by 16 to 11 by 17	6 85
11 by 17 to 12 by 16	6 85
11 by 18 to 9 by 18	7 20

All sheets over 18 inch wide, 3¢ ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick 7½

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS.

Punched and Counter Sunk.

1½ to 2, by ½ to ¾ inch	6½
1½ by 1 and 2-16 inch	6½
1½ by 1¼ inch and ¼ inch	6½
1½ by ¼ inch	7

T. RAIL.

16 lbs to the yard	6
20	6½

Juniata Nail Rods 12

COAL SCREEN IRON.

1½ by ½, by 5-16	5
1 by ½ by 5-16	5

ANGLE IRON.

2½, 2¾, 3 inch	5½
2½, 2¾, 3 inch	6
4 and 4 by 3½ inch	6
4 by 3 inch	6½
3½ by 3 inch	6½
3 by 2½ inch	7
2½ by 2 inch	7½
2 by 1¾ inch	8

Rolling Mills, 61 @ 90, $1 @ 75, 1¼ @ 50, 1½ @ 50, 1¾ @ 50, 2 @ 50.

Nail Cuts, 4d $5 50, 3d $5 25, 10d $5 00, 12d $5 00, 20d $5 00.

Tobacco Nails, 6d $8 25, 8d $8 00, 10d $7 75.

WROUGHT SHIP AND BOAT SPIKE RODS.

ABATEMENT.

12½ cents per keg off in lots of 20 kegs or upwards.

Cut Nails, 10 @ 20 off iron, except sheet iron and T rail, in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS

Note or acceptance at 60 days, with Exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if required, on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than 5 dollars.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Saturday, December 2, 1865.

Holders of Pig Iron are firm in their views of present values. Stocks are being steadily reduced and are unusually small, and the season is so far advanced that but little additional receipts can be expected by rail.

We are reported the following sales:

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

100 tons No. 2 Red Stone Forge ..... $ 48 cash.
100 do do do ..... 48 cash.
100 tons Neutral Forge ..... 50 60 cash.
100 do do ..... 50 60 cash.
100 do do ..... 50 60 cash.
100 tons Isabella ..... 50 60 cash.
100 tons No. 1 Anthracite ..... $50 00@50 60 cash.

CHARCOAL FURNACE RETURNS WEEKLY.

250 tons Gray Forge, ordinary brand ..... $38 00—4 mos.
200 tons White and Mottled Forge ..... 42 00—4 mos.
200 tons No. 1 Forge ..... 45 00—4 mos.
200 do do do to arrive ..... 45 00—4 mos.
200 do do do ..... 45 00—4 mos.
200 do do do ..... 45 00—4 mos.
100 tons Gray Forge ..... 45 00—4 mos.
100 do do do in bds ..... 45 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 1 mixture Native ore ..... 45 00—4 mos.
100 do do do ..... 45 00—4 mos.

WROUGHT SCRAPS.

200 tons No. 1 ..... $0 00@0 00 cash.

COKE.

250 tons Youghiogheny Forge, Cold Short ..... $18—cash.
250 tons Youghiogheny Forge, Red Short ..... 18—cash.
100 tons Youghiogheny Forge, Cold Short ..... 18—cash.
100 tons Musgrave Forge, Red Short ..... 18—cash.

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

100 tons Foundry ..... $50—4 mos.
100 tons Hanging Rock Forge ..... 50—90 days.

BLOOMS.

25 tons Juniata ..... $130 00—cash.
9 do ..... 132 50—cash.

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

DECEMBER 2.—The following are the rates for these articles. The demand was fully up with the supply:

	Per Barrel.	Per Half Barrel.
X Ale	$10 00	$5 00
XX Ale	11 00	5 50
India	12 00	6 00
Amber	12 00	6 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

DECEMBER 2.—Prices at the yards.

The market was firm with a good demand at the following prices:

Clear	$5 00	Dressed shelving
1st common	3 50@4 00	Dressed paint siding
2d common	3 00	Paint siding, rough
Shed	2 25	Joists and scantling
Dressed flooring	4 50	Lath, ₱ M

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

DECEMBER 2, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the card rates up to last evening:

	₱ lb.
Manilla	26½
Sisal ₱ Thr'ad	27½
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	26½
American Hackled Hemp Laid Cordage	25
Dutch Tarred Cordage, Domestic	25
Foreign	26
Hawsefine, Mawline, &c	30
Spun Yarn	30
Amer'n Hemp, Package	24
Jute	14
Twines	40
Sash and Bell Cords	45

	₱ doz.
Bed Cords, Manilla	1 75
Terms, net cash	3 25@6 00

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, December 2, 1865.—The market was moderately improved with a larger demand; prices have declined. The following are the quotations up to last evening:

14-C—10x14	-	$16 00	IX—10x14	19 00
14-C—12x12	-	17 00	IX—12x12	20 00
14-C—10x20	-	17 00	IX—10x20	21 00
14-C—Roofing	-	16 50	IX—Roofing	19 50

BLACK SHEET IRON.

Block tin	4368	Bar	500
Zinc Sheets	16c	Spelter Slabs	13c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 2, 1865.

Business in oil was not very brisk. The market was firm for crude and refined; whilst holders were inclined to put up the figures still further. This latter movement had the effect to check operations; buyers, most of whom had purchased liberally, were disposed to hold off and see what turn the market might take during the next few days. The market opened in favor of holders and closed the same way, hence we have but limited sales to note. The receipts of crude yesterday only reached 1,666 barrels, whilst the sales on the spot exceeded 2,700 barrels, besides 2,000 carried to arrive. The stock on the market has been reduced to a limited amount, on account of large sales that have been daily reported. From Oil City we continue to have favorable reports for holders, who are inclined to novance their figures. The week's sales in our market were so large that both parties will require a few days to put matters in order. Refined Oil was firm there was, however, nothing done worthy of notice. Following the example of crude holders, they have set up their rates, and refused being held at one for Philadelphia delivery: free 28c on the spot. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—Firm and limited holders, asking a further advance, while others are not offering their stocks, hence all things taken together we have a moderate amount of transactions to record. Sales or Crude were reported as the Story Farm: in order to market we note the following transactions: 2,000 bbls. to test at 27¼@28c, without packages: we also note the following: at 28c, packages returned or exchanged; 260 lgbls., 475, 1,000 bbls., 471 bbls. on the spot at 26c; sales 47 barrels in two lots, 33c. At the close of the market yesterday generally put up the figure one cent per gallon, viz: 28c, without and 33c. with packages.

BENZOLE—Market quiet; sales 100 bbls. Aladdin bonded at works, 70c. bel.

REFINED OIL—Was in good request: buyers and sellers were apart in their views. The rates are non inal and unsettled. We omit figures as they would be calculated to lead dealers astray.

TAR—Sales 75 bbls. at $5 25 per bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 222 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co, 150 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 211 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 60 bbls refined, for New York.

National Refining and Storing Co, 174 barrels crude, for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 104 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 112 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. B. Bell, 112 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 58 bbls benzole, for Philadelphia.

W H Byram, 50 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro ..... 110; J. Wilkins, ... 596.
A. L. Linton ..... 800.
Total ..... 1506.

Titusville Oil Report.

November 30.—The oil market to-day is little changed from previous quotations. There is a marked falling off both in receipts and shipments. Petroleum appears to be seeking the natural channels through which to pass. Henry's Bend, Miller Farm, the Allegheny River and the Creek are the principal lining the trade in oil. While we are waiting for the plank roads and other prospective facilities of transport, the trade is gradually slacking off, and soon we shall be left isolated. Teaming is to become too expensive to compete with tubes, and railroad shippers will find it to their advantage to leave Titusville for better quoted points where better and cheaper facilities exist for the transportation of oil Thus from grasping at a shadow we have our substance. We shall not follow the oil trade, but ruin every other trade and manufacture depending on oil for its interest. The price of oil in Titusville, at present rates of teaming will not allow of any march for shipment to New York, whereas oil quoted in any of the other routes at present figures and realize a handsome profit.

Such are the views of our reporter.—Eb.

The following are our quotations to-day:

PETROLEUM.

Crude on Creek	$8 00@8 55
Crude at Pithole	1 00@3 00
Crude on Flats	1 00@8 75
Crude at Titusville, bbls included	12 00
Refined in bond,	50
Refined Free	75
Benzine, gravity	none
Tar	$ 2@3 50
Teaming from Creek to Shaffer	1 00
" Pithole	2 00
" Titusville	2 50
" Creek to	1 00

The receipts and shipments by wagon and railroad on Monday were as follows:

Receipts of crude	bbls. 439
Shipments of crude	427

Oil City Oil Report.

November 30—Business on the wharf is reviving, and considerable activity has prevailed in oil during the past few days. The river is up, and the weather is mild, and we apprehend therefore will be free from interruption for some time. Sales of crude have been made at $2 50@3 00 per bbl., and refined at 50c. The receipts of crude have been large, and the stock in this city of Cherry Run is rising fast.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, December 2, 1865.

The market is quiet and the changes not few. We note a great scarcity of Whiting, and a steady advance in prices.

We have seen something new in the way of Druggists' Vials and Bottles, but as the patentee of the idea has not yet perfected his arrangements for the manufacture of the new ware, we forbear further remarks at present, and wish him all success.

Acid Acetic	65	to	65	lb
" Citric	1 10	to	1 15	"
" Muriatic	06	to	08	"
" Nitric	1 05	to	1 10	"
Alcohol 95 @ 96	4 70	to	4 75	gal.
" 98 @ 0	4 75	to	4 80	"
Aloes, Cape	35	to	38	lb
" Socotrine	65	to	70	"
Ammonia Carb	38	to	38	"
" Aqua ff	12	to	14	"
Annotta	90	to	1 00	"
Ashes, Pot	9½	to	10½	"
" Pearl	9	to	10	"
" Soda	8½	to	9½	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 30	to	1 35	"
Bay Rum	4 50	to	4 75	₱ gal
Bark Calisaya, Red	32	to	35	lb
" Pale	75	to	80	"
" Cinchona	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" Cumman	5	to	8	"
" E. I	12	to	16	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	78	to	80	"
Blue Vitriol	18	to	20	"
Borax, Refined	38	to	41	"
Brimstone, Roll	6½	to	7	"
" Flor Sulphur	8½	to	9½	"
Calomel, American	1 60	to	1 65	lb
" English	2 15	to	2 25	"
Camphor, Refined	1 45	to	1 50	"
Cantharides	1 40	to	1 50	"
Cassia in mats	97	to	1 00	"
Chamomiles, German	37	to	40	"
" Roman	1 00	to	1 25	"
Chloroform	2 75	to	3 00	"
Cloves	53	to	54	"
Cochineal, Fine	1 65	to	1 75	"
Concentrated Lye	2 40	to	2 50	₱ case
Copperas	2 50	to	3 00	₱ bbl.
Cream Tartar	40	to	45	lb
Cubebs	65	to	70	"
Cudbear	30	to	40	"
Emery, Fig	14	to	17	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	60	to	65	"
" Sulphuric	1 45	to	1 50	"
Extract Logwood	14½	to	15½	"
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	52	"
" Italian	50	to	52	"
" Liquorice Sicily	2	to	2	"
Fustic, Chipped	5	to	6	"
Galls Aleppo	55	to	60	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	82	to	84	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	58	to	1 10	"
" Sheilac	75	to	85	"
" Tragacanth, sorts	90	to	1 00	"
" Flake	1 60	to	1 70	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	1 60	to	1 70	"
Indigo Manilla	1 80	to	1 85	"
" Madras	1 90	to	2 00	"
Iodine Resublimed	6 50	to	6 90	"
Juniper Berries	8	to	9	"
Lac Dye, Chipped	35	to	40	"
Mace	1 80	to	1 85	"
Madder	18	to	19	"
Magnesia Calcined	75	to	1 50	"
" Carbonate	1 50	to	1 60	"
Manna S. F	1 35	to	1 40	"
Morphia, Sulph	9 25	to	9 50	₱ oz.
Nux Vomica	1 75	to	1 80	₱ lb
Oil Bergamot	11 00	to	12 00	"
" Castor	2 30	to	2 35	gall
" Cinnamon	5 50	to	5 75	lb
" Cloves	2 50	to	2 60	"
" Cod Liver	2 50	to	2 75	gall
" Lemon	6 25	to	6 50	lb
" Lard, City	2 25	to	2 35	gall
" Linseed	2 35	to	2 40	"
" Neatsfoot	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Olive	2 75	to	3 00	"
" Quarts	2 75	to	12 00	₱ doz
" Pints	1 50	to	6 00	"
" Origanum	1 50	to	2 50	lb
" Peppermint	7 50	to	8 00	"
" Rosemary	2 00	to	4 25	"
" Sassafras	2 00	to	2 75	"
" Sperm, genuine	2 50	to	2 75	gall
" Tanners	1 60	to	1 70	"
" Whale W B	2 30	to	2 35	"
" Wintergreen	6 50	to	7 00	lb
Opium, Turkey	10 00	to	10 25	"
Phosphorus	1 40	to	1 75	"
Plaster Paris, calcd	1 40	to	1 50	bbl
Potass Bi Chromate	28	to	30	lb
" Chlorate	60	to	70	"
" Iodide	5 50	to	6 00	"
" Prussiate Yellow	60	to	62	"
" Red	1 45	to	1 50	"
Putty	8	to	9	"
Quinine Sulph	2 90	to	3 00	oz.
Rosin, bbls of 280 lbs	13 00	to	13 25	bbl.
Root Gentian	15	to	16	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	40	to	42	"
" " Jamaica	60	to	65	"
" Ipecac, Wood	5 50	to	6 00	"
" Jalap	3 50	to	3 85	"
" Liquorice	22	to	25	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	8 00	to	8 20	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond		to	30	"
" Senega	1 25	to	1 40	"
" Valerian, English	50	to	55	"
" " German	25	to	30	"
Sal Ammoniac	19	to	21	"
" Glauber	3½	to	6	"
" Soda	7	to	8	"
Seed, Anise	30	to	35	"
" Canary	7 50	to	8 00	bus.
" Cardamon	1 00	to	1 50	lb.
" Hemp	3 50	to	4 00	bus.
" Mustard	19	to	21	lb.
Senna, Alex	35	to	40	"
" E. I	25	to	30	"
Soda Bi Carb	5	to	5½	"
" Caustic	9	to	9½	"
Soap, Castile	26	to	29	"
" White	16	to	18	"
Starch	9	to	9½	"
Sugar Lead, White	16	to	18	"
Sumac, Sicily	10	to	12	"
" Virginia	2 75	to	3 00	₱ bbl.
Turpentine Spts	1 50	to	1 60	gall.
Varnish, Japan	2 50	to	2 75	"
" Damar	1 50	to	2 00	"
" Copal	4 50	to	5 00	"
Venetian Red	6½	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	16	to	16½	"
" Dry Bbls	15½	to	16	"
" " Kegs	15½	to	16	"
" Dry	15½	to	16	"
Red Lead, Dry	13½	to	14	"
Whiting	5	to	6½	"
Litharge	14	to	15	"
Zinc, in oil	14	to	18	"

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, December 2, 1865.

The Iron and Nail market continues firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The supply in the market is not large, which tends to stiffen the market. The principal drawback to operators at present is the low stage of water in the Ohio river. A rise in that stream would add largely to the business of our city at this time. The card rates are as follows:

FLAT BAR IRON.

1½ to 6 by ½ to 1 inch	5	to	6	lb
2 to 6 by 1½ to 1½ inch	5	to	6	"
1½ to 1½ by ½ to ¾ inch	5	to	6	"
1¼ to 1¾ by 5-16	5	to	6	"

HORSE SHOE IRON.

⅝ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅞ inch 6½

HEAVY BAND.

2 to 6 by ¼ and 3-16 inch 6½
1½ to 1¾ by ¼ and 3-16 inch 6½
⅞ to 1¼ by ¼ and 3-16 inch ..